THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FOUR DOLLARS per Annum.] TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1796. [Vol. IV.---No. 495.

☞ VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALES.

On THIS DAY, the 7th of June, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

WILL BE SOLD,

ON THE PREMISSES,

A valuable lot of Ground,

Fronting on Prince-Street 22 feet, and in depth 132 feet—lying opposite the house lately occupied by Mr. Archibald Dobbin. Further particulars will be made known previous to the sale.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

June 4.

BENNETT & WATTS,

At their Store corner of King and Fairfax Streets,

HAVE RECEIVED,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

THE FOLLOWING IS A PART.

Superfine cloths and cassimeres, of most colours. A very elegant assortment of vest shapes. Lustrings, mantuas, persians, and sattins. Mens' best florentine sattin, striped and plain. Twilled and clouded nankeens, amongst which are some striped with silk. Long and short India nankeens. Silk, cotton, and thread hosiery. Chintzes and calicoes. India and Scotch muslins, muslinets and dimities, among which are some very fine ones. Apron patterns. Book and jaconet handkerchiefs. Gentlemens' handkerchiefs. Silk and leather gloves and mitts. Ribbons, laces, and edgings. Large India and common size fans. Mens' Ladies' and Boy's English hats. Elastic suspenders. Purses. Umbrellas. Furniture cotton, fringes, cord and tassels. Ladies' best white sattin slippers, English make. Buttons, amongst which are a variety of fashionable twist and steel ones. Irish linens, sheetings, and dowlas's, ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, sacking, and drills. Superfine and common bedticks and bed bunts. Cotton counterpanes. Buckskin breeches and gloves. Fine and common cambricks and long lawns. Fine cotton shirting. India humhums and sheeting cotton. A handsome assortment of tea trays and waiters. Andirons brass and iron faces. Ivory, buck, and bone-handled knives and forks. Ironmongery, joiners' planes and saws of all kinds. Anvils. Crown window glass. Violins. German and Crowley steel, spades and shovels Nails, brads, spikes and sprigs. Locks of various kinds, amongst which are some best warehouse locks. Fryingpans. Scythes and sickles. Chair and riding whips. Spring neck and common plated spurs. Girth web. Bridle bits. Plated and common stirrup irons. Martingale rings and hooks. Loaf and brown sugars. Young hyson, hyson, green and souchong teas of the latest importation. Post, foolscap and common writing paper. Quills, inkpowder, wafers, pencils, pocket books, and memorandum books, &c. &c. All of which they are disposed to sell for cash or the usual credit to punctual customers, on very moderate terms.

NOTICE.

THE COUNTING HOUSE of the subscriber is removed to that on the Wharf, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN GILL.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

SPRING GOODS.

James M. M'Crea & Co.

HAVE had an arrival at Baltimore of part of their Spring Importations, which they expect round in a few days; and the remainder are expected daily in different Vessels from London and Liverpool. The whole will form an assortment of well chosen, and well bought,

SPRING GOODS.

Which they will have opened for sale at their Store on Fairfax-Street, by the Piece or Package only, on very moderate terms for Cash, or at the usual Credit to punctual Customers.

April 5.

☞ A large and commodious STORE, in a good stand for Business, to let. Enquire as above.

JOSEPH R. NEALE

Has just received a well chosen assortment of Seasonable Goods which will be opened with all possible speed at the house opposite to Messrs. Jenny & Irish in

PRINCE-STREET.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Fashionable Mixed Superfine Broad Cloth; Scarlet, Black, Blue, White Figured and Striped Cassimeres Vest Shapes of every kind; Plane, Striped and Clouded Nankeens; Silk, Cotton and Thread Hosiery; a great variety of Chintzes and Callicoes; Plain and Book Muslins; Aprons and Handkerchiefs; Muslinets, Dimities, and Humhums; Shawls and Handkerchiefs of every description; Ginghams of the most fancy patterns; Ladies' Gentlemens', and Boys' Hats well assorted; Marseilles Quilting; Ribbands and Ferretings; Checks and Stripes; a well chosen assortment of Irish Linens; Ticking, Sheeting and Dowlass: Brown Linen of different kinds; together with a great variety of Stuffs and other goods too tedious to mention. He daily expects a neat assortment of Silks and Gloves.

ALSO FOR RENT,

The Store House opposite Messrs. Patten and Scott's in King street, with its appurtenances—likewise the upper apartments of a three story Brick House completely finished with every conveniency—immediate possession may be had by application as above.

June 2.

HARDWARE.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

In the ship Alexandria from Liverpool, a general assortment of

HARDWARE.

ALSO,

Dimities, Fustians, Jeans, Thicksets, Sheetings, and Irish Linens. 4d. 6d 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails and Sprigs assorted. Crowley Steel in half faggots. Anvils and Vices.—They have on hand, from their former importations, a great variety of DRY GOODS.—Sail-cloth, from No. 1 to 8. White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil. Nutmegs, Fig Blue, Alum, Madder, Shot, and Lead. Which they offer for sale on the usual credit, at their Wholesale Warehouse on Swift's Alley, opposite to Patton & Butcher's Iron Store.

May 20

ALEXANDER SMITH

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he has selected and intends to have always for sale, the best FLOUR for family use.—He also begs leave to inform the Public in general, that he has received an addition to his former assortment of BOULTING CLOTHS, warranted to be of the first quality, which are now open and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, at his dwelling house on Fairfax Street opposite the public square, which House is now to be let and may be numbered with the first stands in Alexandria for business.—Possession will be given the first of June if requested.

May 21. tf

The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT,

HOUSE OF PEERS.

APRIL 7.

Lord Lauderdale gave notice, that the Marquis of Lansdowne would postpone his intended motion, as certain papers which he had moved for were not ready to be produced. His Lordship moved for the accounts of the exports and imports for 1792—3—4 and 5. He also moved that a copy of the contract entered into for transport vessels to convey troops to the West-Indies, be laid before the house. He complained of the improvidence of this contract, exceeding any which had taken place during the American war, and wished its production, as meterial in the intended motion of Marquis Landsdowne respecting the state of finance and the war.

Lord Grenville wished the noble Earl had previously communicated to him his intended motion; he should then have informed himself whether or not it would be prudent to comply with it, previous to the full accomplishments of the objects for which the contracts were made. Without this information he could only say, the tendency of the motion might or might not be innocent. When the motion was brought forward he would be contented with advancing argument against argument.

Lord Lauderdale, after ridiculing the idea of secrecy in the contract of the board of transports agreed to withdraw his motion until the Secretary of State had made the necessary inquiries.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 11.,

Plan for ameliorating the condition of Slaves in the West India Islands.

Mr. Francis rose to make his promised motion on this subject. He then stated his proposition: it was to give the Negroes a right in property; to give them a portion of the land. He shewed that the plan was consistent with a state of slavery, and justified by authority. The Romans afforded their slaves a protection for the enjoyment and controul of the *peculium*, and even the Spartans, whose treatment of their slaves was the most barbarous and treacherous, yet gave their *Helots* property; almost the whole land of the state was held upon tenure, the slave paying the master a fixed invariable tribute. He then argued that to give the slaves the hope of property would be beneficial to the master. Property is a motive for labour. Montesquien said, the labour of the mines was maintained by the temptation of profit, and advantage given to the slaves to be accumulated at their pleasure.

Cicero had said, give slaves property and they will labour. These were the principles of his plan—to give the slaves a legal allotment of land with necessary implements, according to age and circumstances, allowing an increase in the case of marriage; to give the land for life, to be nevertheless liable to forfeiture in the same cases as freemen: never to separate the father from his family, except with his express consent; to enact penalties for the seduction of female slaves; and heavier penalties in case of force being used; no man to be an overseer who is not married; and his wife to have the care of the female slaves; the slaves to have jurisdiction over each other by a jury chosen among them, the overseer having the right of challenging, and presiding on the trial of a negro; negroes to execute sentence; and, to secure the execution of the plan, magistrates to be appointed, who shall be well paid independent, and without any community of interests with the planters. As a collateral part of the plan, it would be necessary to establish magistrates on the coast of Africa, to regulate purchases, in order to prevent husbands being torn from their families, and children from their parents. Mr. Francis concluded by moving "That leave be given to bring in a bill for the better regulation and improvement of the state and condition of slaves in the West-India islands and other states in his Majesty's dominions."

HIGH TREASON.

OLD BAILEY,

Wednesday, April 6, Robt. Thos. Crossfield, Paul Tho. Le Maitre, John Smith, and Geo. Higgons were brought up and arraigned for treasonably conspiring the death of his Majesty by means of a tube through which a poisoned arrow was to be conveyed, &c. The prisoners pleaded not guilty.—From some informality in summoning the jury the trial was put off.

BRITISH CREDIT.

Mr. Boyd, and the other gentlemen of the committee appointed to hold a conference with the minister on the subject of the present alarming scarcity of money, had their interview with him on Tuesday, April 5. All the causes of the present distress, as assigned by the gentlemen who have the surest means of information, were fairly canvassed. They were stated to be four in number.

1. The advances made by the bank to government, amounting in all to fourteen millions.

2. The drain of specie out of the kingdom, in consequence of the exchange being against us, to every corner of the world.

3. The monopolies of almost every article of the first necessity, particularly of grain.

4. The speculation in the funds to an almost unexampled amount, which drew within its vortex all the floating money.

Such are the causes which, it was acknowledged, had influenced the bank for the last two months to limit their discounts. The first was an imperious necessity. They had perhaps gone too far in their exertions, for a cause in which true patriotism and enlarged wisdom would have been more sparing; but the advances were made. The three others were causes of prudence. They say the men were acting on their discounts: that they were looked to for fuel: which was to feed the flame, and if they had proceeded it is impossible for conjecture to say to what an extent the exportation of our specie, the price of every necessary of life, and the bubble of speculation would have been carried. They have checked the whole system. The exchange to Hamburgh is now 35 in[illegible]

of 31, and it is in favour of England from every corner of the world. (It ſeems to have altered very ſpeedily as the reverſe was ſtated in the 2d of the preceeding cauſes of the ſcarcity of money.)

The ſtores of the monopoliſers are opened, and wheat, which was 120s, is now at 80s, a quarter, (about 2 dol. and 22 cents a buſhel.)

The abandoned ſpeculation is ſo blown, that it is doubtful whether prudent men will agree to a farther continuation on any terms.

The committee for enquiring into the cauſes of the above ſcarcity of money, in ſubmitting their propoſition to Mr. Pitt, had no intention of making his or their judgment final on this important operation. After learning the miniſters ſentiments, it is intended to call a general meeting of the merchants of London, to know their opinion, and whether it is likely to anſwer that general good effect which is the object of the propoſed plan.

It is ſaid, that the paper to be iſſued is to be at ſix months date, but redeemable at ſight, (the ſame as Bank-notes) if the holder prefers it. The ſolidity of this paper is to be ſanctioned by the ſignature of a number of the moſt reſpectable merchants and others, who may be friendly to the plan, and to give this paper a greater degree of currency, it is to bear a premium of 1l. 18s. per cent. The reaſon of the notes being drawn at ſix months date is in order not to interfere with the bank charter, which precludes any body of men from iſſuing notes payable within that period.

Nothing farther had paſſed yeſterday between the committee of merchants, who met at the London Tavern, and Mr. Pitt. It is underſtood that the propoſition made to the miniſter will not have effect in the manner in which it was made to him: but that he himſelf will come forward with ſome other to Parliament, which may remove every preſent difficulty.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 8.

CORNWALLIS's TRIAL.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, the court again aſſembled on board the Orion, in Portſmouth harbor, and remained deliberating from that time until one, when the court was opened and ſtrangers admitted.

The judge advocate then called over the names of the members, and, after having noticed, in the uſual forms, the occaſion for which the court had been aſſembled, the time it had ſat, and read over the charges, he proceeded to deliver

THE SENTENCE:

"That the court having heard the evidence in ſupport of the charges exhibited againſt the hon. William Cornwallis, vice-admiral of the red; and having heard his defence and the evidence in his behalf; and having maturely weighed and conſidered the ſame, were of opinion,

"That with reſpect to the two firſt charges, of his returning without leave, after having been ordered to proceed to Barbados, and of his diſobeying the orders he had received, *Miſconduct was imputable to him*, for not having ſhifted his flag on board the Mars or Minotaur, and proceeded in either of them to the Weſt-Indies. But, in conſideration of other circumſtances the court *acquitted him of any diſobediencee* in his conduct on that occaſion.

"With reſpect to the third charge, of his having, after his return, diſobeyed the orders of the board of admiralty, in not going out to the Weſt-Indies in the Aſtrea frigate, the court were of opinion that that charge was *not proved*; and therefore *acquitted* admiral Cornwallis upon that charge."

Admiral Cornwallis, who, during the trial, conducted himſelf with great firmneſs and compoſure, heard the ſentence read without any emotion; and then making a ſlight bow to the court, retired along with Mr. Erſkine and ſome other friends.

The court conducted itſelf with that grave and ſuitable decorum which has ever characteriſed the naval courts-martial of Great Britain.

The court was remarkbly crowded.

So many flag-officers never ſat on any court-martial before.

As ſoon as the ſentence was communicated to the people on board the Royal Sovereign, which lay at a ſhort diſtance from the Orion, they all got upon deck and gave three cheers.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 7.

The tinners and others in the vicinity of Truro, in Cornwall, we are informed by expreſs, were aſſembled in very great numbers, and proceeding to acts of riot, in conſequence, as is ſaid, of the farmers refuſing to bring their corn to market. 800 men, with three field pieces, are ordered to march againſt them.

EDINBURGH, APRIL 11.

Extract of a Letter from a Lieutenant in the Ruſſel, Admiral Pringle's flag ſhip, April 3, at Sea.

"I am much afraid we ſhall not have the good luck to fall in with the Dutch fleet, being kept all in the dark for want of information, it is not known what has become of them. We ſuppoſe they have gone to the Cape of Good Hope. We have this day ſent in two frigates and a cutter to Norway, in order to get information, which I hope will be pleaſing when it comes. I believe we will be in Leith Roads before we return to the Downs. I ſhall write again by the next cutter. We have one that runs from the fleet to Yarmouth."

The following inſtance of attention to the poor merits particular commendation. The Duke of Athol ſuggeſted to an inhabitant of Dunkeld, that a ſubſcription ſhould be opened for keeping the price of meal reaſonably low to the poor. Fifty pounds ſterling was collected in the ſpace of three hours and the Duke gave fifty guineas: thus forming a fund fully adequate to the benevolent purpoſe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN IRISH LEGACY.

On the 1ſt inſtant Lord Viſcount O'Neill preſented a petition to the Houſe of Lords, Ireland, from the truſtees of Mr. Hutchinſon of the Inner Temple, praying to have a bill for regulating the truſts repoſed in them. The following ſingular circumſtances were ſtated by the Lord Chancellor:

Mr. Hutchinſon bequeathed fifteen thouſand pounds to purchaſe an eſtate, from the iſſue of which, his relations of every the moſt remote degree were to have annuities; the loweſt five, and the higheſt ten pounds. A Maſter in Chancery was authoriſed to call upon the claimants by a public advertiſement, to produce their claims, which he did; and a northern attorney publiſhed, at the ſame time, an advertiſemtnt in a Belfaſt newſpaper, offering, for a ſhilling each, to eſtabliſh a right of inheritance. The conſequence was, that there were ſixteen thouſand claimants of five and ten pounds annual produce; and the Maſter in Chancery applied to the Lord Chancellor to make ſuch a partition, which not being poſſible, he had recommended an application to the legiſlature. The principal object of the bill was to limit the right of inheritance to the ſixth degree of affinity, which was the limitation of the canon law.

A CASK

CONTAINING Woman's Apparel was delivered by Capt. Ellwood about Auguſt or September laſt to Mr. Joſeph Brown in Philadelphia, to whom it was directed in chalk.—The owner may have the ſame on proving property and paying charges—Apply to the printer.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS from information to be relied on, it appears that the Yellow Fever, or ſome other infectious Diſorder, has ſpread its baneful contagion ſo generally over the whole of the Weſt India Iſlands, as to excite juſt ground of apprehenſion, that, without much caution, the diſeaſe may be brought into this Commonwealth by veſſels arriving from the ſaid Weſt India iſlands, including the Bahamas and Bermuda, or from the port of New Orleans on the Miſſiſippi, or thoſe on the Spaniſh Main: I have thought proper, by and with the advice of Council to call upon the Superintendant of quarantine of the different ports of entry and delivery of this Commonwealth, to uſe every exertion on their parts to prevent the introduction of ſo great a calamity among the good people of this ſtate. To effect which, they are particularly enjoined to demand of all maſters of veſſels coming from any of ſaid Weſt-India Iſlands, or ports, the requiſite declaration of the ſtate of health of their reſpective crews, &c. according to the law in that caſe made and provided. And if the reſult of ſuch inquiry ſhall ſatisfy the Superintendant, that the public ſafety requires of any ſuch veſſel the performance of Quarantine, he is thereby required to ſee that the ſame be done, and made at the anchorage ground off Craney-Iſland, for the ſpace of twenty days. And I do hereby moſt ſtrictly enjoin and require, that until ſuch veſſels ſhall be diſcharged from their quarantine, all perſons coming or goods imported therein, come not on ſhore, or go on board any other veſſel whatſoever in this Commonwealth.

And moreover that no perſon or perſons go on board any veſſels ordered to perform quarantine in purſuance thereof, without permiſſion firſt had and obtained (in writing) from THOMAS NEWTON, Eſquire, in the Borough of Norfolk, who is hereby authoriſed and empowered to ſee ſuch Quarantine performed, and to procure, if neceſſary, a proper boat and crew to obtain the moſt early and accurate information of the ſituation of all veſſels coming within the Cheſapeake, with an intention of entering any of the ports, rivers, or harbours within the juriſdiction of this ſtate. And all Pilots are hereby required and enjoined to give notice unto the above named Superintendant of the arrival of all veſſels from any of the aforeſaid Iſlands or ports, and are inhibited from conducting the ſame into any of the ports of this ſtate, until due examination is made as aforeſaid.

Given under my Hand as Governor, under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twenty-fourth day of May, 1796.

(SEAL)

R. BROOKE.

NEW-YORK, MAY 30.

On Saturday there were two arrivals from St. Bartholomews, viz. the Mary, in 24 days, and the Mermaid in 20 days. The accounts they gave do not perfectly correſpond; as, however, the Mermaid is 4 days later than the Mary, there is a poſſibility of the truth of her account. We inſert them as follow.

By the brig Mary, Grozer, arrived on Saturday, in 24 days from St. Bartholomews, intelligence is received, *that the Britiſh had taken and were in the actual poſſeſſion of* St. Lucia; and further, that they intended an immediate attack on Guadaloupe. In conſequence of which determination, 11 veſſels loaded with ſoldiers had arrived at Martinico, while the Mary was at the Iſland. The conduct of the Britiſh, towards American ſeamen, was intolerable. They paid no regard to protections. Their language was, "*men we want, and men we will have, for his Majeſty's ſervice.*"

On Saturday arrived the ſnow Mermaid, Capt. Hawley, in 20 days from St. Bartholomews. By the arrival of the Marmaid, we have information *that the Britiſh made an attack on* St. Lucia, a few days previous to Capt. Hawley's departure from St Bartholomews, *and that they were completely defeated in their attempt.* The loſs of the Britiſh, from our information, was *immenſely great. Three tranſports with wounded* on board, had gone to Martinique, and a reinforcement was ſent for, in order to renew the attack. The general opinion however, at St. Bartholomews was, that their ſcheme would prove abortive, as the French were well fortified.

By a letter from a gentleman at Gibraltar, to a Merchant in this city, dated April 4, we are informed, that Mr. Humphreys had adviſed maſters of veſſels bound up the Straights, not to proceed, as there were grounds to apprehend they would be taken by the Algerines, the time for the arrival of the Ranſom Money from the United States having expired, and no cash yet come to hand.

JUNE 1.

IMPORTANT.

By letters received in this city we are informed that Captain Harris arrived at Boſton from the Cape of Good Hope, brings intelligence of that place being taken by the FRENCH.

AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE.

By the French frigate L'Inſurgente arrived the day before yeſterday at this port we are informed that ſhe belongs to a diviſion of eight men of war, ſailed from Breſt in April laſt, and arrived at Cape Francois on the tenth of May. That this diviſion is compoſed of

One frigate of 44 guns,
Three do. of 40, and
Four ſhips of the line cut down.

On the 11th of May arrived at the Cape a ſecond diviſion of three ſhips, two of which are of 74 guns, and the third a frigate ot 44 guns. A third ſquadron was announced, and expected in every moment. This laſt diviſion is compoſed of eight ſhips of the line, and ten frigates or ſloops of war. It is the very ſame which the laſt fall intercepted and took 40 Engliſh veſſels, valued at 40 millions of livres, together with a 74, one of the convoying ſhips.

On board the Wattigny, a 74, one of the ſecond diviſion, were citizens Sonthonax, Le Blanc, Raimond and Giraud, commiſſaries of the executive directory of France, and its envoy to the windward iſlands. Their colleague Citizen Roume, had arrived ſome time before them in the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo, which is immediately to be delivered up to France.

It is difficult to deſignate the general enthuſiaſm, the lively expreſſions of joy, with which the Commiſſaries have been received on their landing. Citizens of all colours joined without diſtinction to compliment them, and to rejoice at the conſoling proſpect offered at laſt to their view. The momentary abandon, in which the French Republic, urged on all ſides, had been obliged to leave her colonies, was the main cauſe, or at leaſt the pretext, of the diſturbances which have troubled them until now. Diſaffected and deſigning people diſſeminated and entertained carefully dangerous doubts on the intention of the metropolis. But France being now diſembarraſſed of a part of her enemies on the continent, is reſolved to direct towards her colonies, her cares and efforts. An invariable ſyſtem has been adopted; they are declared to be an indiviſible part of the republic, and a general liberty

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general liberty

ſanctioned. The very men had been ſent to govern them, who had already proclaimed and eſtabliſhed there the rights of man, and thoſe men have the management of a reſpectable force. Every thing therefore induces us to think, that the government will acquire, in that precious part of the French empire, an aſpect capable, by its ſtability and firmneſs, of counteracting in future, factions and treaſons.

Already the happy effects of the grand meaſures adopted by the French Republic, are felt in the Cape. That city had been lately agitated by ſome internal diſſentions; ſeveral parties were formed, and openly declared they were determined to defend their pretenſions by hoſtile means. The arrival of the Commiſſaries has diſſipated the ferment. They do now think of nothing elſe but to march againſt the common enemy, wage with him an eternal war. The commiſſaries have brought with them a conſiderable quantity of warlike ſtores, arms of all kinds, and a conſiderable artillery. The land forces are almoſt wholly compoſed of cannoneers and miners ſelected among men the moſt uſed to war and the climate. The Commiſſaries have likewiſe brought with them a conſiderable number of mechanics; that valuable claſs of citizens is precious to them and they are diſpoſed to receive kindly, and to favour with all their power, the uſeful men who will come and join them. They proſcribe pride and idleneſs only.

The colonial production was very abundant in Cape Francais when the frigate ſailed, and the next crop was very promiſſing. The beſt articles for market were, flour, cloth, linen fit to clothe the troops, ſhoes, hats, & wine.

The news brought from France by the Inſurgente is as late as the 17th Germinal (7th April) when the directory was making every preparation to carry on the war vigorouſly, both by ſea and land. General Jourdan, after having concerted his plans with the government, had repaired to his army on the Rhine, and the campaign was on the point of opening. The collection of the forced loan was continuing, and almoſt finiſhed.

Articles of neceſſity were abundant in the republic; but the circulation of them was ſtill a little obſtructed, owing to the diſcredit of the paper money, and the manœuvres of ſtock jobbers; otherwiſe ſpecie was already circulating freely in moſt of the departments, and a great proportion of taxes was paid in hard money.

Vendee was no more;—the Chouans had firſt loſt two of their chiefs, Stoffiet and Charette, whom General Hoche had found means to take.

The above intelligence, being authentic, will ſet aſide all doubt which before clouded the Weſt India accounts reſpecting the arrival of a French reinforcement in that quarter.

In addition to the above account we have been favoured with the PROCLAMATION of Citizen SONTHONAX, as Preſident of the Commiſſion from the Executive Directory of France, who arrived in the fleet from Breſt, Cape Francois 25 Floreal, May 15.

Citizen BOURNONVILLE has ſet off poſt haſte for Philadelphia, from where we may expect *important news* ſoon.

BOSTON, MAY 25.

CAPTURE OF DEMERARA.

Captain Gage arrived here yeſterday informs, that about ſeven days ſince, he ſpoke and went on board captain Low, of Providence, in 15 days from Demerara, who acquainted him, that an Engliſh armament of twelve ſail had arrived before Demerara, and ſummoned the place to ſurrender, only conditioning that the officers ſhould ſwear allegiance to the ſtadtholder, and that property ſhould remain as it was—which was complied with; and when Capt. Low paſſed the ſquadron, they indorſed his regiſter as from a place belonging to the Stadtholder.

Alexandria, June 7.

The firſt ſeſſion of the fourth Congreſs of the United States cloſed yeſterday: The moſt important buſineſs which has been tranſacted is that which preſerves the bleſſings of peace and neutrality to our country.

That theſe have been in jeopardy, is the opinion of the PEOPLE; that they have been preſerved, the *people* may thank themſelves.

[G. U. S.]

ALGERINES.

It appears that Mr. Vander Horſt, our Conſul at Briſtol has announced the danger our veſſels may be expoſed to from the Algerine cruiſers; and which it appears will be likely to continue until the actual determination of our government is known, reſpecting the Treaty lately negociated with them. N. Y. D. Adv.

The committee of merchants of London, had a meeting with miniſters on the ſubject of alarming ſcarcity of money. The cauſes of this ſcarcity are ſtated to be, the advances made to government by the Bank; the drain of ſpecie from exchange being againſt England; monopolies; and exceſſive ſpeculations. Several financial ſchemes were propoſed to remove the evil; ſome borrowed from the French; the iſſuing a paper currency among others. The Morning Chronicle ſtates, that the Bank has diſcounted to the uſual amount, and that the diſappointment on that ground aroſe from the exceſſive call for diſcounts. That paper ſtates the evil as rapidly on the decline, from a removal of the cauſes that originated it.

The ſtock jobbing gentry in London are playing the dangerous game, ſo often practiſed in this country, of running up the funds—the conſequence of which will be, like running up Georgia lands, the running down of many a private fortune.

The following Paragraph is in a Kingſton Paper of the 6th of May.

Yeſterday afternoon the long expected London and Cork fleets appeared in ſight, but their having very light winds none of the veſſels got into port.

Was to ſail from Boſton the 25th ult. for London, the Minerva, capt. Turner. In her will go paſſengers, Chriſtopher Gore, Eſq. commiſſioner from the United States to ſettle the American claims for Britiſh ſpoliations.—Mrs. Gore, his lady, William Tudor, eſq. Meſſrs. Thomas Brewer, Levi Pearce, Edward Blake, William Skinner and James Carter.

A paragraph under the Boſton head of May 27, ſays Captain Barney is appointed to the command of a French 64 gun ſhip.

Tranſlated from the French Gazette printed at New-York.

It appears that the troubles which have agitated the Cape ſince the arreſtation of general Laveaux and the adminiſtrator Perroud, are not yet ſubſided; diviſions continue with the ſame violence; neither party has yet a decided advantage.

A letter from Port-au-Prince announces the arrival of Roume at St. Domingo, but no troops.

We are aſſured that a letter dated the 5th of April has been received by a gentleman of this city, which ſays that the preliminaries of a general peace had been agreed on—The principal conditions of which are, that the Rhine ſhall be the boundary of the French republic—that the emperor ſhall be indemnified at the expence of Holland, that the Engliſh ſhall reſtore all their conqueſts made from France, and ſhall not retain thoſe made from Holland in India; but that notwithſtanding this pacific perſpective, France has diſpatched General Rochambeau with 17 ſail of the line and troops to take poſſeſſion of the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo.

On the 5th May, it does not appear that the Engliſh had made any attempt on Guadaloupe.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in France, dated Paris, 15th March, 1796, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"I yet remain without the pleaſure of a line from you, and now have only time to ſay to you not to ſend any property here, as the prices are much fallen, and no proſpects of ſale at preſent.

"Yeſterday a decree paſſed for the iſſuing of Mandates, to be received in all caſes as ſpecie, which is forbidden to be bought, ſold, or dealt in, in any way. You are only to buy or ſell in Mandates, under the penalty of four years impriſonment in chains, and a heavy fine—an equal puniſhment on him who refuſes to receive when tendered. The debts due I expect will now ſoon be paid, as the paper will iſſue in a few days."

The New-York papers by laſt night's mail contain the artitcles of capitulation of Demarara, by which it appears that the Colony and its dependencies are delivered up to the Britiſh—the capitulation was ſigned on the 23d of April.

To the Freeholders of the counties of Berkley and Frederick.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

AT the laſt election for this diſtrict, I had determined never to offer myſelf again for any place in government; worn down as I was, by the hardſhips and fatigues of ſervices, thro' a ſeries of yeare, my reſolution was to retire to my farm: But recent occurrences have induced new ideas. We have diſcovered that many in the poſſeſſion of places of public truſt, are ſtraining every nerve to ſap and deſtroy the beſt of conſtitutions; and this too againſt the notorious and explicit confidence in them. In this ſtate of things, my great ſolicitude for peace and order, and for that government under which we live ſo happily, has influenced me, once more, to offer myſelf to your conſideration, as a candidate at the next election to Congreſs. It will be unneceſſary to add further on the occaſion, ſave, that if you ſhall think fit to place truſt in me, and favor me with your approbation, I will only ſay, that you will find me a true and faithful friend to a republican people, ever attentive to their great and deareſt intereſt.

I am,

With the higheſt reſpect and eſteem,

Your obedient ſervent,

DANIEL MORGAN.

SHIP NEWS.

BOSTON, MAY 26.

Arrived ſhip India Packet, Manſize, Canton, 130 days. On paſſing the caſtle, a ſalute of 15 guns was interchanged. Left Madras, January 13, in company with ſhip Eliza, Gilbaut; and Diſpatch, Caſwell, for Boſton; John Jay, Olney. for Providence; Sampſon, Sword, New-York; and ſloop Union, Boit, of Newport, for the Iſle of France. March 20, lat. 35, 34, S. long, 15, 38, beſpoke ſhip Oſwego, Clark, from New-York for Delegado Bay, out 3 months.

Same day, Schooner Betſey, Low, Gambia, 42 days.

Sailedin company, ſch'r Delight, Gibbs, of Providence, with 30 ſlaves on board bound down the coaſt. May 4, lat. 25, 35, long. 51, 18, ſpoke brig Riſing Sun, Noble, 37 days from Portsmouth for Demerara. May 15, lat. 38, 10, long. 64, 25, ſpoke brig Eliza, Wood, 5 days from New-York for Demerara. May 16, lat. 26, 35, long. 66, 30, ſpoke ſchooner Diligent, Spooner, 8 days from Boſton for Martinique,

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NEW-YORK MAY 30.

On the 12th inſtant, in lat. 24, 40, long, 67, 20, captain Grozer, of the brig Mary, in a heavy ſquall, carried away her main top and main top gallant maſt, and her foremaſt below her deck.

Laſt Saturday evening arrived the brig Abby, Elliot, 43 days from Nantz, were he left the brigs Experiment and Sufannah, of this port. On the 1ſt of April the brig Hero, captain Smith, of Philadelphia, from England was loſt going into Nants, Captain and crew ſaved.

Captain Elliot informs that proviſions of all kinds were plenty and cheap when he came away, and that the prices ſeemed to be on the decline. All was tranquil there.

May 31.

From the log-book of the ſhip Catharine, captain Starbuck, 52 days from Liverpool.

Captain Pearce, of the brig Harriot, 8 days from Bermuda; about 5 days before the Harriot ſailed, the Britiſh ſloop of war Spencer, of 18 guns, commanded by captain Evans, from a cruize, arrived there with her prize, the national corvette Le Vulcan, of 12 guns, lately commanded by citizen Bermand, of Guadaloque, but laſt from Charleſton. They had fought for three glaſſes, when one of the Vulcan's crew, going up her ſhrouds with a granade, in order to heave it on board the Spencer, was ſhot, and the granade dropping on board the Le Vulcan, exploded, by which two men were killed and twenty wounded, this was the cauſe of their ſtriking. It was generally ſuppoſed the Spencer would have been captured, had it not been for this accident.

The Harriot was taken on her paſſage from Guadaloque to Newburryport, were ſhe formerly belonged, carried into Bermuda ſome time ſince, condemned, and afterwards bought in by the captain.

☞ *The Members of the ALEXANDRIA INDEPENDENT TROOP OF LIGHT DRAGOONS are requeſted to attend parade in ſtable jackets, on Saturday the 11th inſt. at 3 o'clock preciſely in the market ſquare with arms and accoutriments complete.* AMOS ALEXANDER, CORNET.

Alex. June 7.

Theatre, Alexandria.

Under the direction of Mr. M'Grath.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7

Will be preſented, Shakeſpear's Hiſtorical Play of

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF

RICHARD III.

Or, the crook-back'd Tyrant's Fall.

After the Play Mr. M'Grath will deliver his DISSERTATION ON JOCKEYSHIP.

Jockeys all round—The Jockey Bachelor—The Lawyer Jockey—The Jockey Doctor—The Sure Jockey—The Speculatig Jockey—The Statesman no Jockey!—The Jockey Planter, And Jockey M'Grath.

A Favourite Song by Miſs MARSHALL.

To which will be added a FARCE, written by the late Gen. Burgoyne, called

BON TON;

Or, HIGH LIFE ABOVE STAIRS.

Garrick's Original Prologue by Mr. MARRIOTT.

The Co-partnerſhip of WILLIAM ARMISTEAD and CO.

HAVING this day expired and diſſolved by mutual conſent, they requeſt all thoſe indebted to the concern at Alexandria, to make immediate payment to Wm. Armiſtead, who is duly authoriſed to pay and receive all debts due by and to the concern; and alſo, thoſe indebted to their ſtore in Prince William to make immediate payment to Joſhua Tenerſon, who will receive and diſcharge all debts due to and from that ſtore.

Wm. ARMISTEAD,
JAMES GILLIES.

July 4.

☞ The buſineſs in future will be conducted both in Alexandria and Prince William by Wm. ARMISTEAD.

Lands for Sale.

FOURTEEN Hundred acres of Land, lying on the road leading from Alexandria to Newgate, about 15 miles from the former place. This land is well adapted to farming, and about two-thirds of the whole is in timber. For terms apply to

AUG. J. SMITH.

June 7. eptf

To be Rented,

A Store and Cellar, and, if required, a Counting Room—They are ſituate in Fairfax near Prince ſtreet. Inquire of

H. PIERCY.

June 7.

MR. PRICE,

IF the following Extract from my intended publication can afford even a moment's pleasure to the readers of the MIRROR, 'twill be a lasting one to

CH. C. M'GRATH.

Alexandria,
May 30.

AN OLD STORY IN A NEW WAY.

THE LAME TRAVELLERS,
OR
ALL IN THE PLOT.

Nor Prologue, nor Epilogue now comes before ye,
But simple and truly a whimsical story,
Small merit have I in what I'm reciting,
But can't help indulging this *madness* for writing, ment,
'Tis harmless I hope, and seeks one attain-
The furnishing matter for your entertainment;
What I've dramatiz'd now with hopes it may suit ye,
In Europe I pick'd up and bore off the booty.
Five Trav'llers, or probably full have a dozen,
In a Stage Coach from London were *happily* chosen,
For each was *defective* in one thing or other,
So much so, that none could find fault with a brother;
The first, *(from the wars,)* was a poor crippled Soldier, his shoulder,
Who'd lost HAND and ARM, nay part of
In its stead hung a limb of mechanic invention,
Contriv'd so, to be of an *equal* dimension.
The second had skirmish'd in fields more delightful, (be *spiteful*,
But *Love*, like dame Fortune, will sometimes
A modish misfortune, alas! was engender'd
For short-liv'd amusement his NOSE was surrender'd, (wanted,
Yet no sign appear'd that the handle was
A nose made of *wax* was so artfully planted,
The nicest observer could scarcely detect it,
Nor know that *that spot* had at all been infected.
The third was by nature a toothless old fellow,
A free one moreover and lov'd to be mellow,
His TEETH, tho' apparently handsome, he own'd (been bon'd.
Were new—for by purchase his gums had
The fourth had A GLASS EYE, so match'd to the socket, (pocket;
'Twas worn as he pleas'd in his face or his
One only was *found* wind and limb in the waggon, (brag on;
With scull tho' *unfurnish'd*, he'd little to
Sam Foote the Comedian, made one in the number, (ed of TIMBER.
Whose LEFT LEG 'tis known was constructA jest he contriv'd, by all 'was adopted,
And roguishly manag'd the first Inn they stop'd at,
Each sociably shar'd in the goods of the table,
Alternately feeding and swigging while able,
"That frolic we plann'd out" says Foote,
"let's begin it," (a minute,
Ostlers, waiters, and so forth were call'd in
Foote open'd the bus'ness by bidding the former (corner;
Hang up his left leg in some safe and sure
The fellow obey'd—leg and boot come together! (leather,
The first made of oak and the last made of
The waiter was summoned to do the next duty, (suit ye,
With "hark'e, my lad, would it perfectly
To lay by *my nose* in some corner convenient; (pedient."
Don't stare, sir, I beg, 'tis my dearest ex-
The servant receiv'd it with doubt and alarm,
A third bellows out "Fellow, take off my arm." (upon me Sir,
"Stop, stop," says the fourth "first wait
"Pull out my right eye—'tis a glass one you see sir." (begs,
Old Gummy to keep up the farce humbly
That some one would quickly take charge of his Pegs. (confounded,
Now this way, now that way, the servants
Had fled if they dar'd, but alas! were surrounded; (lection
Hand, leg, nose, *et cetera*—the motley col-
Presented a scene like a surgeon's dissection;
The landlord appear'd, but was soon for retreating; (ing.
His senses were jumbled, his pulses all beat-
"Ye devils! ye wizards!" he ventured to utter, (matter."
"I'll send for the parson to make out this
At last THE MAN PERFECT who filled up the chorus, (before us?
Cries, "What's all this tumult and uproar
"Come, landlord, "I'm sleepy, pray shew me to bed, Sir; (*head*, sir;
"But first, be so good as to lift off *my*
"Put it by in a manner to have at a warning, (morning."
"I know we shall start pretty soon in the
"Start to hell, and be damn'd! ye imps of the devil!"
Retorted the landlord tho' usually civil;
He routed the party and gladly compounded
For eating or drinking nought should be refunded.
In triumph the comical medley departed,
However dismember'd, all jovially hearted;
The frolick thus finish'd, for many years after,
They'd meet to renew their old subject of laughter.

Bank of Alexandria,

May 11, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank will discount in future at 60 days. Notes intended for discount, that have not more than 60 days to run, must be lodged at the Bank on Mondays (and dated that day) in each week before 1 o'Clock, and if more than one Note is offered they must be put under cover, and directed to the President and Directors. The Directors are to meet on Tuesday evenings to make the Discounts, and on Wednesday mornings the Discounts are to be payable.

GURDEN CHAPIN.
CASHIER.

N. B. Those who offer Notes for Discount are requested to be punctual in calling at the Bank on *Wednesdays* to receive their Discounts, or to have them entered in their Books, that being a day set apart for that particular business.

May 12. G. C.

NOTICE.

AT a special meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Alexandria, on Saturday the 14th of May, 1796, it was ordered, That all Notes, hereafter to be put into the Bank for Discount, must not be endorsed by the Drawer; but that it must be mentioned at the foot of each Note for whose accommodation the Discount is asked.

By order of the Board,
GURDEN CHAPIN,
May 17. CASHIER.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Citizens of Alexandria, that he has just moved to this place where he intends carrying on the BRICK MAKING, BRICK-LAYING, and PLAISTERING BUSINESS extensively. Those Gentlemen who may think proper to entrust him with their business, may rely on having the best materials, and their work executed in a neat and workman-like manner. He will furnish all materials on reasonable terms, if agreeable to his employers. Plans, with an estimate of the expences, will be drawn gratis for those who employ him to build.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

May 19.

NOTICE.

TO JOHN BOYD, OF GEORGE-TOWN.

IF the FISH left with the subscriber are not taken away, and the contract entered into made good, in the course of a few days, the Fish will be sold at Public Vendue, in order to reimburse the subscriber for money advanced on them.

JOHN BARBER.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Remarkably low for cash, two pieces of 22 inch seating; S bitted, fine plate, bambury, bastard, and drawer locks; card table, brass butt, and desk hinges; an assortment of iron butts and screws; a pad stock with bitts fitted; a few handsome dressing glasses; waiters; japanned bread baskets, inlaid Tea cadies.

I have received from London, an assortment of Mens' and Boys' strong shoes, also a small quantity of British glaized Gun-Powder. Also, for sale, St. Ubes Salt, Herrings and Cyder in Barrels, laths, plank and scantling. May 31.

I WILL GIVE
TWELVE DOLLARS PER HUNDRED
FOR
HEMP.

JAMES IRVINE.

March 17.

☞ TAKE NOTICE.

I AM determined to pay no debts contracted by my Wife JANE PRICE, from the date hereof, she having abused my confidence and otherwise ill-treated me.

PETER PRICE.

May 31.

THE GEORGE-TOWN PACKET-BOAT.

Leaves the County Wharf every morning, half an hour after sunrise (Sundays excepted) for Alexandria; touching in her way at Greenleaf's Point, and starts from Alexandria for George-Town, by the same rout at half past three in the afternoon. Passages may be engaged by applying to Mr. Robert Henderson, Harper's Wharf, Alexandria, and to Mr. H. G. Ludingston, County Wharf, George-Town.

THOMAS QUAID.

May 19. 3w

For Freight or Charter to any Port in Europe,

THE SHIP
ALEXANDRIA,
H. BAYNE, MASTER,
Burthen 420 hhds. Tobacco.

For Terms apply to
SHREVE & LAWRASON.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

Liverpool Sale, loose and in sacks; Porter, in casks from 9. to 12; dozen in each; Queen's Ware in small crates, well assorted; Lead in bars, pigs, and sheets: Copper, suited for Stills; Tin in boxes.

May 17.

New Store and Cheap Ware-House,

In Fairfax-Street, opposite Mr. George Hunter's.

JOHN DARBY & CO.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its Vicinity, of their having received, by the latest arrivals from Europe, an elegant assortment of FANCY and other FASHIONABLE GOODS, which they this day opened for inspection;

CONSISTING OF

Book, Jaconet, MullMull, Tambour, Japan, and Plain Muslin; Book and Jaconet Mullin Aprons and Handkerchiefs: Ladies, and Gentlemens' Cravats; beautiful Muslin Shawls; striped and checked Muslins, apron breadth; plain and fancy Dimities; striped and figured Muslinets; fashionable Ginghams for the Ladies; Marseilles Quilting; half yard and yard wide Masquerade and twilled Nankeens; elegant Waistcoat Shapes; Callicoes and Chintzes, Irish Linens well assorted; Spring Kerseymeres and Broad Cloths; Boys', Ladies', and Gentlemens' black and coloured Hats; with every other article in the Fancy and Haberdashery Line, which they are determined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash.

☞ The lowest Price marked on each article, on which no abatement will be made.

Good allowance to wholesale dealers.

May 22.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF
Ford, Patton & Co.

HAVING this day expired, and dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern at Alexandria, to make immediate payment to Robert Patton, Jun. and Charles R. Scott, who are duly authorised to pay and receive all debts due by, and to the concern, and also those indebted to their store at *Port-Tobacco*, to make immediate payment to John E. Ford, who will receive and discharge all debts due to and from that store.

JOHN E. FORD,
ROBERT PATTON, Junr
CHARLES R. SCOTT.

Alexandria, April 12.

R. Patton & C. Scott,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they intend to be regular in their importation of DRY GOODS: and have received by the Ship Sisters, from London, a small part of their

SPRING GOODS,

And are in hourly expectation of the remainder, by the first vessels from London and Liverpool, as they were all shipped in February.

April 14. t.f.

Horses for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell three or four good saddle or draught Horses for cash or on a short credit.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

Mandeville and Jamesson

HAVE FOR SALE

Jamaica and Windward Island Rum
New England do.
Holland Geneva
Cogniac Brandy
Whiskey
Best White Wine Vinegar
India Arrack and French Liquers in bottles
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, } WINES, in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter-Casks.
Claret in cases
Hibbert's London Porter and Brown Stout
Green Coffee
Muscovado and Loaf Sugars
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea, } TEAS, of the latest Importations, and best. qualities.
Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Cayenne Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Rice, Salt, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Segars, Lieper's Snuff in bottles assorted, Fig Blue, Mustard in bottles, Chocolate, White and Brown Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, Anchovies, Raisins in kegs and boxes, Mushroom Catsup, India Nankeens, Soal Leather, Morocco Skins, &c. &c. which they will dispose of by wholesale or retail on reasonable terms for Cash or at the usual Credits.

April 30.

R. Patton and C. Scott

HAVE imported in the ships Adriana, via Baltimore, and Alexandria to this place, a neat collection of

GOODS,

which nearly completes their Spring Assortment, and are now opening for sale, on the usual credit, at their wholesale store in King street.

May 19.

W. J. HALL,

HAS RECEIVED,
By the Ship Sally, James Croudhill,
Part of his Spring Goods,

And hourly expects the Arrival of the principal part.

NOW ON HAND,

Broad and Narrow Hoes,
Nails from 4*d.* to 20*d.*
Hatts by the Box.
Porter by the Cask.
Earthen Ware.
Seine Twine,
Window Glass.
Grindstones.

And sundry articles adapted to the Season. Which will be sold at the most reasonable advance *BY WHOLESALE.*

SPRING GOODS.

BY sundry conveyances the subscriber has received his Spring Importation of DRY GOODS, with an assortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY,

AND ALSO

LONDON BOTTLED PORTER.

both of the Brown, Stout, and Mild qualities in cases hogsheads and hampers,

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

April 11th.

Thompson and Veitch

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the Jane and Eliza and the Parkman from Liverpool, and the Sisters from London,
A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
Suited to the Season.
AMONG WHICH ARE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE,

Which are now opening at their Warehouse in Fairfax Street, and for sale by the Piece or Package only.

They have also a number of well assorted Crates of QUEEN'S WARE

AND

PIPES in Boxes.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, by the subscriber for leave to establish a ferry from his land above the town of Alexandria to the City of Washington, or any part of the Maryland shore.

June 2. B. DADE.

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